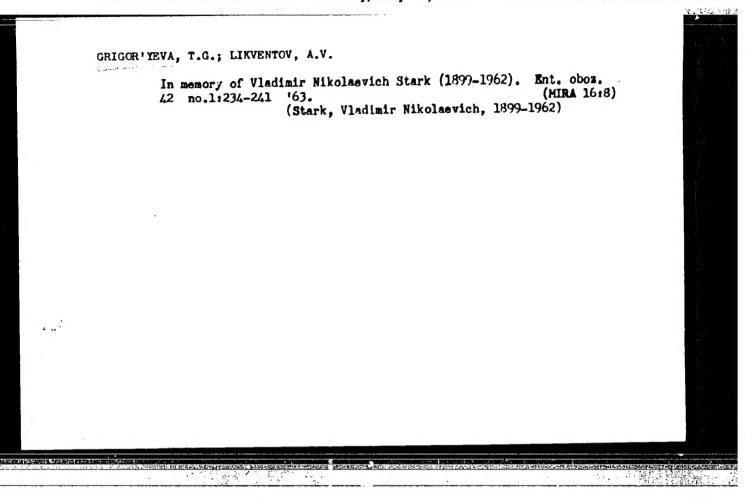
CRIGOR YEVA, T.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BOBINSKAYA, S.G., kand. biolog. nauk; TANSKIY, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biological characteristics of the cutworm Hadena sordida and the forecast of its multiplication. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.2:38-41 Mr-Ap 1/9. (MIRA 16:5)

(Cutworms)



CRICCR'YEVA, T. G.

"Peculiarities of fauna formation in wheat agrobiocoenoses during the development of the natural steppes in Kazakhstan."

report submitted to 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516820

ECHINSKAY. Gitable Gatoulovne; GRIGGRIYEVA, Tatlyana Grigor'yevna;
PERSIN, Solomon Acramovich; ZHDAROVA, J.M., red.

[Mireworms and their control] Provolochniki i mery bor'by s
nimi. ieningrad, Kolos, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.G.

Characteristics of the formation of harmful fauna in wheat fields and the problems of plant protection in virgin areas of northern Kazakhstan and the trans-Volga region. Trudy Vses. ent. ob-va 50: 5-56 '65.

Causes of the outbreak and disappearance of the cutworm Hadena sordida Bkh. invasion in virgin regions of Kazakhstan and Siberia. Ibid.:146-161 (MIRA 18:5)

ARKHIPENKO, D.K.; GRIGOR'YEVA, T.N.; EGGALS, Ye.A.

Identification of micas. Rent. min. syr. no.2:46-51 '62.
(MTRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy
institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

ARKHIFENKO D.K.; GRIGOR! YEVA, T.N.; KOVALEVA, L.T.

Comparison of the content of oxonium in various vermiculites by X-ray diffraction analysis and infrared spectroscopy. Rent.min. syr. no.3:79-84 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

RAZANKIN, O.N.; DIKHTER, M.A.; ORIOOR TEVA, T.N.

Development of the "non-gas" method for the synthesis of electro-luminophors. [Trudy] OIPRH no.51:53-56 *64. (MIRA 18:5)

ARKHITEMRO, D.K.; BOBR-SEEGEYEV, A.A.; GRIGGR'YEVA, T.N.; EOVERIEVA, L.T.

Possibility of filling octahedral structural positions in micas with univalent sodium cations. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.2:429-431

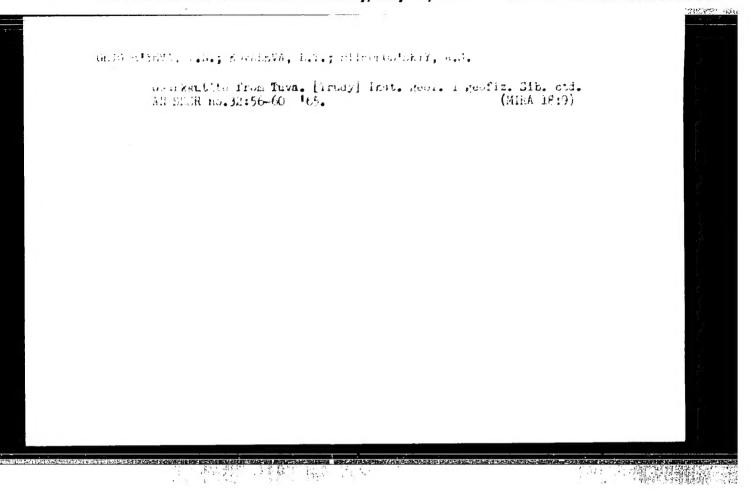
Ja '65. (MRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

Submitted September 14, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516820

建筑和



ARRESTED D. E.; ERWATTAN, I.T.; DRIGORTEND, T.U.

Foostble usage of the method of infrared spectroscopy for striying the isomorphic substitutions in magnetites. [Trady] Inst. geol. 1 geofiz. Sit. etc. AN SER m., 22:102-106 [465. MERA 18:2]

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. P.

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. P. -- "Material on the Study of the Cerebral Symptom Complex in Toxic States in Young Children." Tomsk State Medical Instiment V. M. Molotov. Tomsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnava letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

GRIGOR YEVA, T.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treating injuries of Achilles tendon. Ortop.travm. i protes. 17 no.6:118-119 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Is Sverdlovekogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - chlenkorrespondent AMS SSSR professor F.R.Bogdanov) (TREDOM OF ACHILLES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

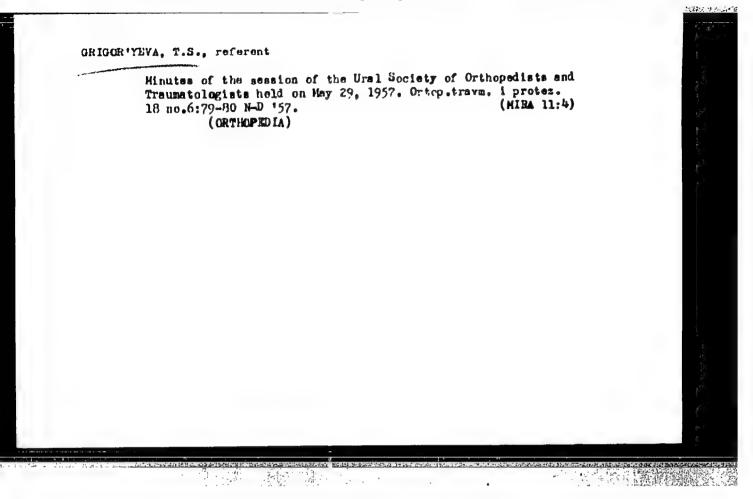
CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

ORIGOR YEVA, T.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Organization of traumatological aid at the uralmash plant. Ortop.
travm. i protes. 17 no.6:127-128 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Is Sverdlovskogo nauchno-isaledovatel'skogo instituta vosatanovitel'noy khirurgii, travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - chlenkorrespondent AMS SSR professor F.R.Bogdnnov)

(FIRST AID IN ILLMESS AND INJURY)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

Gengarison of industrial and nonindustrial injuries among industrial workers. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 2 no.12:17-22 D '58 (KIRA 11:12)

1. Is Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel' noy khirurgii, trawantologii i ortopedii.

(TRAUMATISM)

[Treatment of industrial injuries of the extremities] Lechenie proizvodstvennoi travay konechnostei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. [140 n. (MIRA 14:2)

140 p.
(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY) -- WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

Prophylaxis and treatment of small lesions of the workers' hand in the mechanised assembly shops of the "Uralelektroapparat" Factory. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no. 9123-28 3 fol. (MERA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii pediatrichoskogo i sanitarno-giglyonichoskogo fakul'teta Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.F. Zerev) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda "Uralelektroapparat" (glavnyy wrach M.A.Lychanaya).

(HAND.—MOUNDS AND INJURIES)

新疆产品整个型的。

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof.

Treatment of injuries of the tendon of Achilles. Khirurgiia
no.9:51.-56 '61.

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. ...
kand.med.nauk Z.P. Inbegina).

(TENDON OF ACHILLES.-WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

GRIGGETEVA, T.S., prof.; KINELEVA, L.S.

Some indices of external respiration in patients with altral stenosis. Kardiologia 5 to 2:71-75 Mr-Ap '65. (Riba 18:7)

1. Kafedra gespital'ney khirurgii (pav. - prof. T.S.Grigor'yeva) pedlatrisheskogo fakul'tota Sverdlevskapo resitatioskogo imetituta i khirurgicheskoyo otheleniye beluitsy nc.23 (glasnyy grach A.S. Kokovikhin).

GERDOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BELOSHABSKATA, Te.I.; GRIGOR'TEVA, T.V.

Hature of the distribution of packing material fed by compressed air into an inclined opening. Podrem.gaz.ugl. no.3:43-45 '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

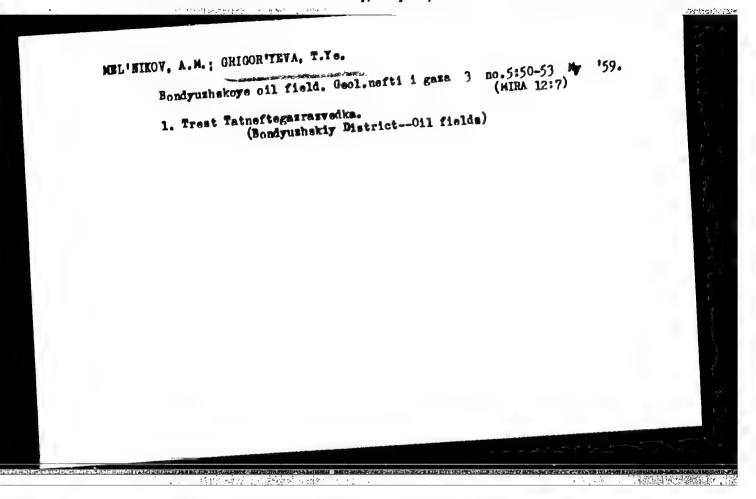
1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR.

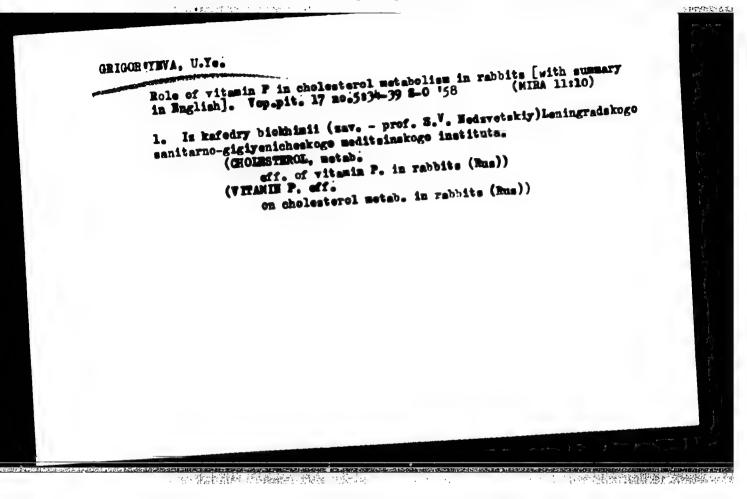
(Coal gasification, Underground)

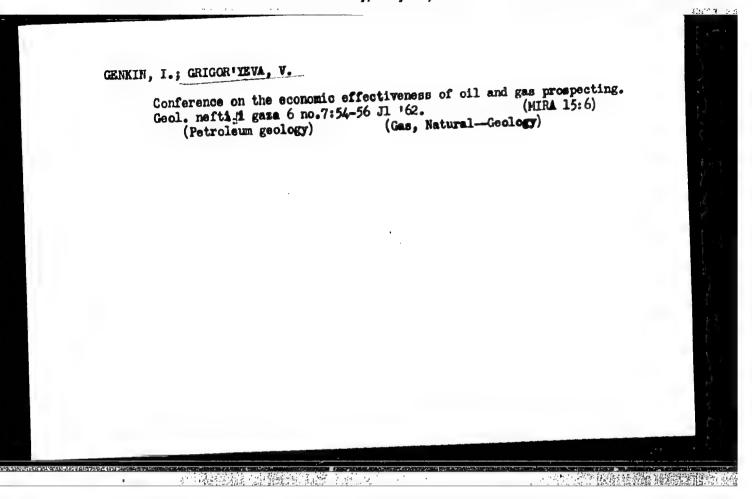
GRIGORIYEVA, T. YE.

1=-57-4-1,122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr h, pp 11 (USSR)
AUTHORS: Tikhvinskaya, Ye. I., Krupin, 7. I., Sokolov, M. N., Vinokurov, V. M., Veryasova, M. P., Hel'kovskiy, F. W., Grigor'yeva, T. Ye. TITLE: "Stratigraphy and Facies Relations in the Permian Decosits of the Tatarskaya ASSR (Osnovy stratigrafii i fatsial'nogo slozheniya permskikh otlozheniy Tatarskoy ASSE)" PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. gos. un-ta, 1955, Vol 115, Nr 10, pp 113-117 ABSTRACT: The Permian deposits of the Tatariya are divided into the Lower Permian (250 m to 300 m thick), represented by the Schwagerina, Tastuba and Sterlitamak horizons of the Sakmara stage, and also by the Artinskian and Kungurian stages. The authors point out the limited distribution of the Artinskian series, completely developed (80 m) only at the extreme eastern edge of Tatariya, where it is subdivided into two horizons. The lower of these two horizons is composed of anhydrite and dolomite. The Eungurian series also has a restricted distribution. It consists of carbonate-sulfate-clay deposits (up to 20 m). The Ufa series, with a thickness ranging from 0 to 140 m and more (on the east), is referred to the Upper Permian. The Kazanian derosits are separated into an upper and a lower Kazanian. The Yadrenogo Kamnya series occurs at the base of the upper Kazanian. The lower Kazanian sequence is divided into three horizons. In the "cone of upler piedmont deposits," these are insular, deltaic-littoral, and red-bed formations. The lower Kazanian rests on an eroded surface in the Ufa series or on the Lover Permian. There are intraformational erosional zones in the upper Kazanian, the largest of which subdivide the deposits into three principal rhythmic units. The Tatarian stage (200 m to 250 m thick) is divided into two substages. The upper substage shows evidence of strong surface erosion. The lower substage contains sediments formed in a residual freshened basin.







Prateov, v. I., GRIGGR'YEVA, v. A.

Forms of sand formations of the Byelossary spit of the Sea of Azov.

Trudy Inst. geog. 80787-92 '60.

(Azov. Sea of -- Sand)

32273 S/612/59/000/008/014/016 D218/D304

16.4000 (1031, 1132)

Grigor'yeva, V. A., Aspirant

· 海中心的意思 (1967年1964年) [1964年 (1985年)

AUTHOR: TITLE:

A numerical method of approximate solution for differential equations containing a non-linearity of the

form $f(x, \hat{x})$

SOURCE:

Kuybyshev. Industrial'nyy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. No. 8, 1959. Teplotekhnika; voprosy teorii ra-

scheta i proyektirovaniya, 271-273

TEXT: B. N. Naumov (Ref. 1: Sbornik rabot po avtomatike i tele-mekhanike. Moscow, 1956) described a numerical method for solving differential equations containing non-linearities of the form f(x). The present author extends this method to the case with nonlinearity of the form $f(x,\dot{x})$, which is often found in the theory of automatic control. The general form of the differential equation is

 $\frac{1-1}{x,...,x} = \varphi(t) + f(x, \dot{x}) \quad n > 1$ (n)(n-1)

Card 1/5

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A numerical method ...

 $y(t) = \dot{x}(t)$ is introduced and use is made of the Laplace transform

$$D_1(p)X(p) + D_2(p) Y (p) = (p) + L\{f(x,y)\} + K_1(p)$$

 $pX(p) - Y (p) = K_2(p)$

where $K_{\underline{i}}(p)$ is a polynomial whose coefficients depend on the initial conditions. This gives

$$X(p) = G(p) + H(p) L\{f(x,y)\}$$

where

$$G(p) = \frac{\oint (p) + K_1(p) + D_2(p) K_2(p)}{D_1(p) + pD_2(p)}; H(p) = \frac{1}{D_1(p) + pD_2(p)}$$

Card 2/5

32273 S/612/59/000/008/014/016 D218/D304

A numerical method ...

Assuming

$$G(p) = L\{g(t)\}$$
 and $H(p) = L\{h(t)\}$

 $G(p) = L\{g(t)\} \text{ and } H(p) = L\{h(t)\}$ which is permissible, since $p\to\infty$, $G(p)\to0$ and $H(p)\to0$, it can be found that $x(t) = g(t) + \int_{0}^{t} h(t - T) \overline{f}(T) dT$ found that

where

$$\overline{f}(t) = f[x(t), y(t)]$$

Similarly,

$$y(t) = q(t) + \begin{cases} t \\ u \\ (t - T)f(T)dT \end{cases}$$

Card 3/ 5

32273 S/612/59/000/008/014/016 D218/D304

A numerical method ...

The integral is evaluated approximately by the formula

$$x_{n} = g_{n} + T \left[\frac{h_{0}f_{n} + h_{n}f_{0}}{2} + h_{1}f_{n-1} + \dots + h_{n-1}f_{1} \right]$$

$$y_{n} = q_{n} + T \left[\frac{u_{0}f_{n} + u_{n}f_{0}}{2} + u_{1}f_{n-1} + \dots + u_{n-1}f_{1} \right]$$

where $z_k = z$ (kT), $f_k = f$ (x_k, y_k). When $h_0 = u_0 = 0$ the calculations are easy because neither x_m nor y_m depend on f_m . One can then use the table given in Ref. 1 (Op.cit.). If on the other hand $h_c \neq 0$ or $u_0 \neq 0$ then either x_n or y_n can easily be found while the other can be found graphically as described in Ref. 1. When both h_0 and u_0 are finite, the problem can also be solved graphically. To do

Card 4/5

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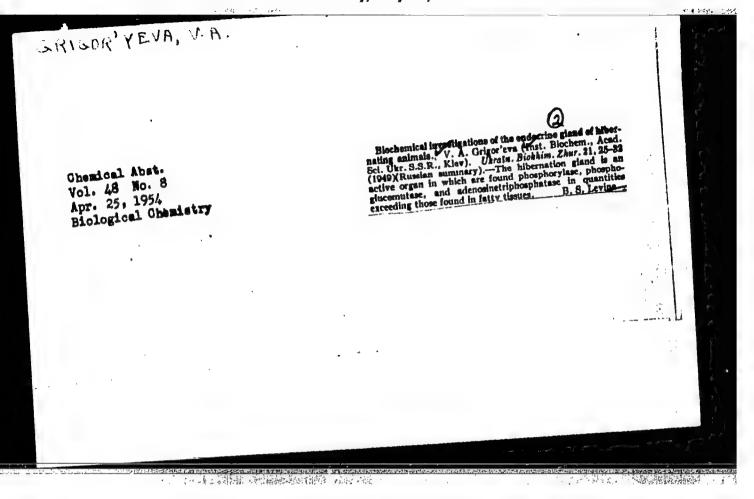
A numerical method ...

this x_n and y_n must be expressed in terms of each other:

$$\begin{cases} x_n = \xi(y_n) \\ y_n = \eta(x_n) \end{cases}$$

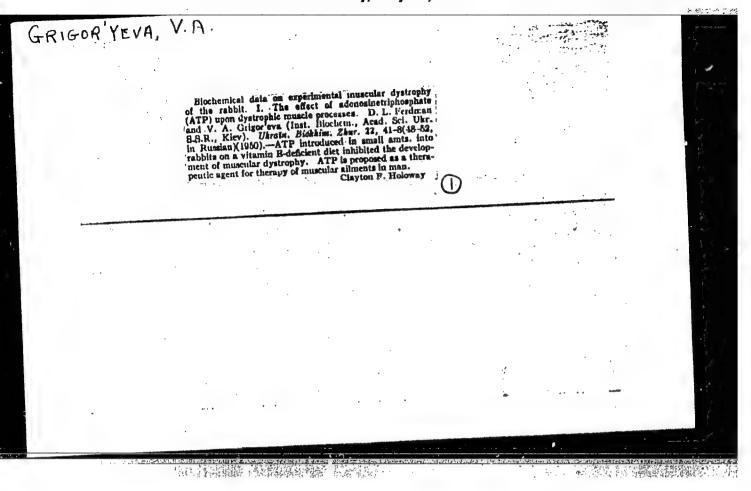
and the system is solved graphically. There is one Soviet-bloc reference. ZAbstractor's note: Essentially complete translation. Z

Card 5/5



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

UCSR/Medicine - Muscular Dystrophy, Vitamins

Jan/Feb 51

"Morphological Changes in Rabbit Muscles in Experimentally I duced Muscular Dystrophy," N. A. Maksimovich, D. L. Ferdman, V. A. Grigor'eva, Inst Biochem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSSR, Chair of Pathol Anat, Inst for Advanced Tng of Physicians, Kiev

"Arkhiv Patol," Vol X III, No 1, pp 56-61

To obtain parallels for cases of progressive muscular dystrophy with attendant morphol changes in cuscles and distrubances of metabolism in man, rabbits were fed on diet deficient in Vitamin E. They quickly developed dystrophic changes of skeletal muscles, which reached the point of necrosis. Concurrently, distrubances of creating metabolism set in. Intramuscular injections of adenosine triphosphoric acid slow dome dystrophy process induced by Vitamin E deficiency. This is borne out by morphol investigations which agree with the findings of metabolism investigation. While adenosine triphosphoric acid obviously affects metabolism in the muscles and has great therapeutic value, the reason for its actions is not yet understood.

186766

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A.

Data on the study of experimental muscular dystrophy. Report no.5: Glycolytic processes in muscles in experimental muscular dystrophy. Ukr.biokhim.shur. 23 no.4:386-397 *51. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk URSR, Kiiv. (DYSTROPHY, MUSCULAR) (GLYCOLYSIS)

cles of the latter.

energy-rich ATP and creatine phosphate in the musbits and compensates for a lowered content of the active phosphorus in the blood of dystrophic rab-This is not due to an increased content of radio-

question and by detg their radioactivity that phosphorus metabolism proceeds much faster in the muscles of dystrophic rabbits than normal ones.

Found by isolating the compds and fractions in acid), inorg phosphate, and creatine phosphate. sol phosphorus, ATP (adenosine triphosphoric phorus into the fractions of total and acidthe invensity of the introduction of that phosPA 227T19

USSR/Chemistry, Biological -

Phosphorylation, Isotopes 1 Aug 52

Grigor'yeva, Inst Biochem, Acad Sci USSR D.L. Fordman, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, V.A. Parimental Muscular Dystrophy (E Avitaminosis)" Compounds in the Muscles of Rabbits During Ex-"Intensity of the Metabolism of Phosphorus

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 85, No 4, pp 863-866

Using radioactive phosphorus as a tracer, detd

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ranzarism, 7. a.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions assounces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetakaya Bultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name

Gricontrove. T.

Title of Work

Mominated by

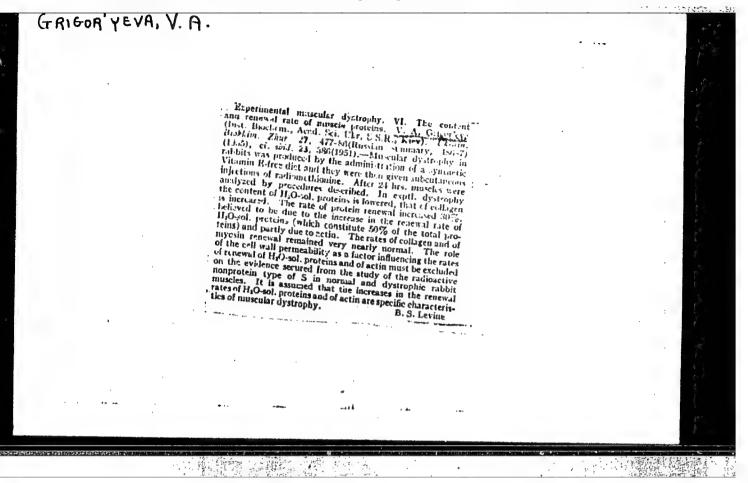
Ferdman, P. L. Grigor'yevn, V. A: Hen'kovskiy, B. H. Sloniuskye, V. L. Hekishovich, H. A.

"Blockeristry and There's of Ensole Pisas ses"

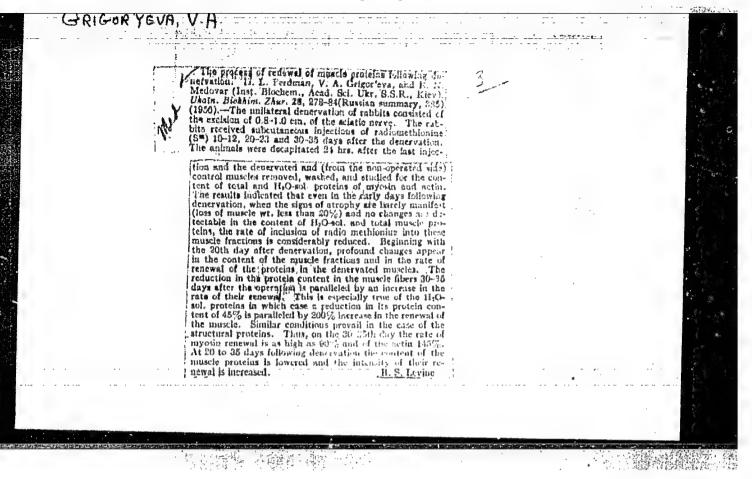
Problem . Acres can Sciences Warthien SSR

80: W-30604, 7 July 1954

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682



CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682



SILAKOVA, Anna Ivanovna [Sylakova, H.I.], doktor biolog.nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.], kand.biolog.nauk, red.

[Vitamins and their significance for human health] Vitaminy to ikh snachennia dlia sdorov'ia liudyny. Kyiv, 1958. 39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh snan' URSR. Ser.5, no.12) (NIRA 12:4)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

计算数 本語的 建二十二十二

Data on a study of components of the adenylic system in skeletal and cardiac muscles in experimental muscular dystrophy. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31 no.3:351-360 *59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Kiyev.

(MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

DYORNIKOVA, P.D. [Dvornykova, P.D.]; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

Incorporation of methionine-835 into various enzymatic proteins of muscles. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 32 no.2:192-202 °60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev. (METHIONINE)

(PROTEINS)

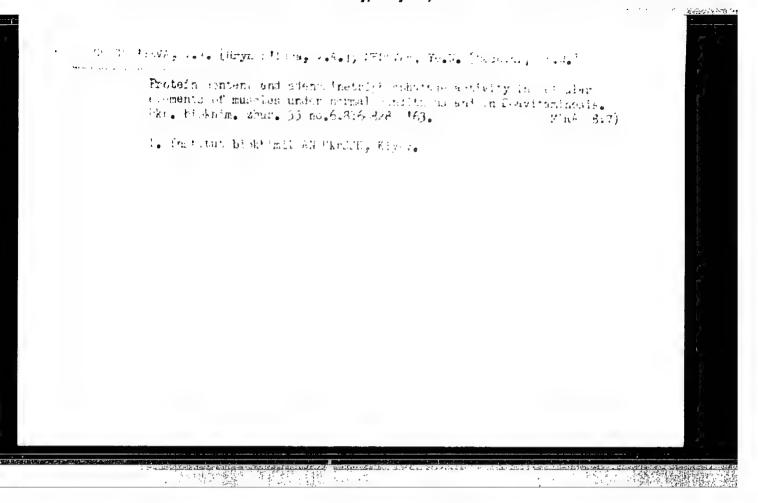
GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

Ratio between adenosine triphosphate and adenosine diphosphate concentrations in muscles during atrophy induced by denervation and tenotomy. Ukr. biokhim. shur. 33 no.2:159-167 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

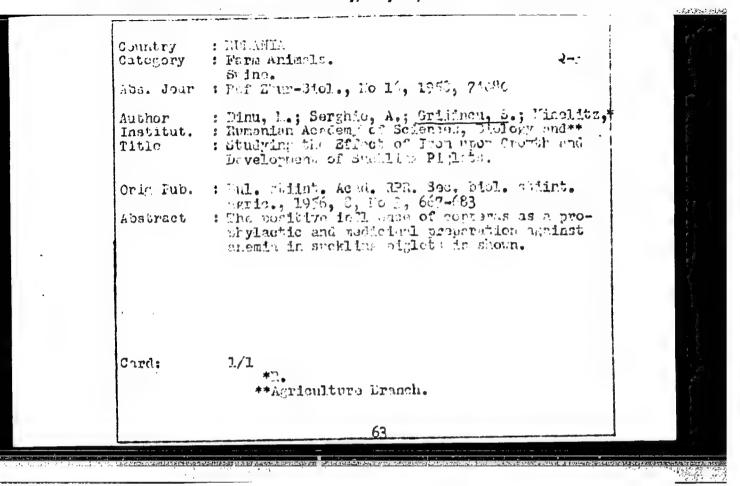
1. Institut biokhimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.
(ADENOSINEPHOSPHORIC ACIDS) (ATROPHY, MUSCULAR)

ARAVIN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGGR'YEVA, V.A., inzh.

Study of the flow of ground water toward a pump with a filter of variable length. Izv. VNIIG 65:77-81 '60. (MIRA 14:5) (Water, Underground)



CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682



RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H Their Uses. Part III. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51935

Author : Radu, A., Grijincu, S., Serban, S.

Inst: Title: Productive Yield in Bucharest's Slaughter
House when Pigs of Different Breeds and

Weights are Slaughtered.

Orig Pub: Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No 2,

36-36

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

NICOLAU, C. T., prof.; APATEANU, V., dr.; NICOARA, S., dr.; GRIGORIU, Gh., dr.; Gelaboratori tehnici, GRIJOTTI, Fl.; RADULEANU, St.

Restoration of hematepoiesis with autelogous bone marrow preserved in

glycerol at 76 degrees, studied in dogs treated with E-39. Med. intern. 13 no.10:1431-1437 0 161.

(HEMATOPOIESIS)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacology)
(BONE MARROW transplantation)

四等時間 片槽的 第十六十

MILLER, Don Dzh. [Miller, D.J.]; PEYN, Tomas G. [Payne, T.G.]; GRIK, Dzh. [Gryc, George]; BALASHOVA, M.V. [translator]; KALINKO, M.K., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Geology of possible petroleum provinces in Alaska] Geologiia neftegazonosnykh provintsii Aliaski. Pod red. i s dopolneniiami M.M. Kalinko. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:6) (Alaska--Petroleum geology)

SOV/137-59-3-6922

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959 Nr 3, p 286 (USSR)

Grika, K. K. AUTHOR

Mechanization of Forging and Stamping Operations (Opyt mekhaniza-TITLE tsii kuznechnykh i shtampovochnykh rabot)

PERIODICAL. V sb.: Chelyabinsk, kuznetsy v borbe za tekhn progress. Chelyabinsk, 1958, pp 86-96

ABSTRACT. A description of measures undertaken to mechanize the following operations: Operations in the procurement department; transportation of forgings between stations; processes of hardness testing of the forgings, and their transportation between the various shops The design of the scaffolding, the pull-over transfer, and the conveyor serving the cold-scarfer machine is described together with the design of a pneumatic furnace pusher situated near the shears, a tilting conveyor, and a scraper conveyor

Ye L

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-3-6923

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3. p 286 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grika, K. K., Dement'yev, B. V., Tashchev, A. K.

TITLE: Mechanization of Repair Operations in Forging Shops (Mekhanizatsiya

remontnykh rabot v kuznechnykh tsekhakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Chelyabinsk, kuznetsy v borbe za tekhn progress.

Chelyabinsk, 1958, pp 97-104

ABSTRACT: The following forging equipment employed in the mechanization of

bench operations and machining-assembly work is described. 1) A press for dismantling of press-fitted components during the repair of equipment; the employment of this press at the ChTZ [Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant] not only facilitates the work of the operators but also results in a saving of metal owing to the reutilization of mated components made possible thereby; 2) A device (D) employed at the Chebarkul' metallurgical plant for raising of anvil blocks which are too heavy to be lifted by a crane; a crane-type D for changing the head of a drop hammer; a D employed at the ChTZ for polishing

head of a drop hammer; a D employed at the ChTZ for polishing anvil blocks equipped with a mechanism for advancing the support.

Card 1/1

Ye. L.

9.4340

S/139/60/000/004/009/033 E201/E591

AUTHORS:

Grika, V.M., Gutin, S.S., Matoshin, V.M. and

Serbulenko, M.G.

TITLE:

The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-

Contact Diodes 25

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,

1960, No.4, pp.98-106

Mass-produced germanium point-contact diodes of D-2 TEXT: type are formed by single 50 c/s pulses of 0.05 sec duration and ~ 1.5 A amplitude (35-70 V). Such forming produces diodes whose properties differ from sample to sample, because the result of forming is governed by the initial properties of the devices. To investigate the problem the following procedures were followed. Instead of a single pulse the authors used either a series of short (millisecond) pulses of the same amplitude, or a series of short pulses with the amplitude increasing step-wise at each pulse. After each pulse various parameters of the diodes were measured in order to find out how the rectifying contact was affected by The measured parameters included: (1) capacitance of the contact in the blocking (reverse) direction, (2) forward Card 1/3

S/139/60/000/004/009/033 E201/E591

The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-Contact Diodes current (J_{np}) , (3) reverse voltage (U_{obp}) , (4) slope of the current-voltage characteristic at near-zero currents, (5) photo-The circuitry of the apparatus is given in Figs.1-3 and some of the results in Figs. 4-5. The latter two figures give the dependences of the reverse voltage, forward current and diode capacitance (C) on the number of forming pulses. The results obtained by the authors showed that it was necessary to produce a molten crystal region at the metal-crystal boundary, without melting the metal point. The authors recommend forming by a series of short pulses whose current amplitudes rise step-wise. After each pulse both Uofp and Jnp should be measured. When the desired values of these two quantities are reached, forming should be stopped. 86% of the samples had the required parameters when this pulse sequence method was used. The authors developed automatic apparatus for pulse-sequence forming of point-contact germanium diodes. This was tried out under industrial conditions and was found satisfactory. There are 5 figures and 9 references:

Card 2/3

S/139/60/000/004/009/033 E201/E591

The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-Contact Diodes

6 Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut

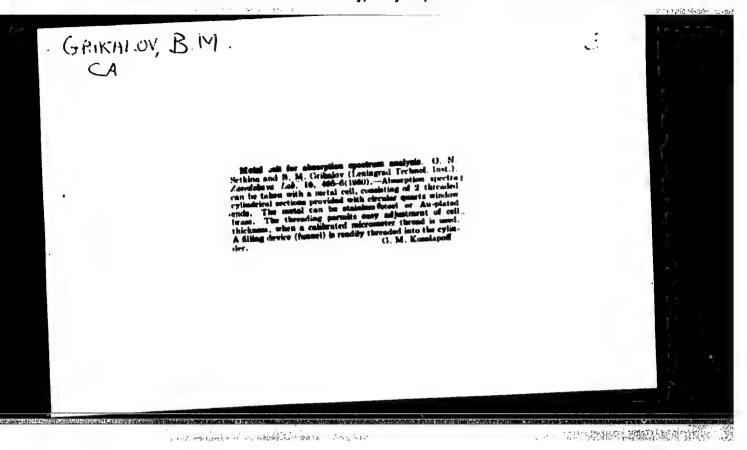
(Novosibirsk Electro-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1959

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Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682



GRIKEVICH, E. [Grikevics, E.]

Calculating the yield of interfering wells. Vestis Latv ak no.6:73-76 162.

1. Institut geologii AN Latviyskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516820

LOPATNIKOVA, L. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRIKEVICH, L.N., inzn.; KLEMENT'YEVA, V.S., inzh.

Petrographic studies of synthetic barium-manganese slag. Trudy NIITSement no.19:98-106 *63. (MIRA 17:11)

Galkhno, Andrey Ivanovich [Hrikhno, A.I.]; KAL'RITSKIY, A.Ya.

[Kal'nyts'kyl, R.IA.], red.

[Improving organization and wages on collective farms]

Udoskonalennia organizatsii ta oplaty pratsi v kolhospakh. Kharkiv, Kharkivs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1962. 34 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

GRIKHEO, F.P., kand, tokhn. neak.

Readjusting positions of cutting tools resulting from their wear.

Readjusting positions of cutting tools (MIRA 11:5)

Mashinostroitel' no.4:6-10 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Metal cutting tools)

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

GRIGHNO, G. P.

GRIKHNO, G. P. -- Investigation of the Process of the Dimensional Setup Adjustment for Cutters. (Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Aviation Technological Inst. Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Istopis! No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

SOV-117-58-4-2/21

AUTHOR:

Grikhno, G.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE

Correcting the Tool Position to Compensate for Wear (Korrekti-

rovaniye polozheniya reztsa v svyazi s yego iznosom)

PERIODICAL:

Mashinostroitel¹, 1958, Nr 4, pp 6-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A new method of automatic compensation of the wear of turning and boring tools, developed under the direction of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor A.I. Isayev, is described. The essence of the method, consisting of automatic turning of the tool at a certain angle around a point, is considered and illustrated by drawings (Figure 1,4). Setting devices basing on the described theory have been designed and detailed design descriptions are accompanied by drawings (Figure 2,3). The following conclusions were made after experimental study of the process: The turn (rotation) of the tool by an angle in the setting process eliminates the increase of the cutting force caused by blunting of the tool, but there is a limit for the turn angle (160), after which this force does not diminish; the turn of the tool affects insignificantly the dynamics of the cutting process only, and hence the method requires no additional calculations of the value of consumed power; the drastic increase of

Card 1/2

Correcting the Tool Position to Compensate for Wear SOV-117-58 4-2/21

micro-hardness of the work surface caused by worn tool is eliminated, i.e. the turn of the tool in automatic setting reduces the micro-hardness of the surface to the value corresponding to the hardness which is made by a new tool. It is expected that the method will be practically applied. There are 5 diagrams, 4 graphs, and 3 Soviet references.

1. Machine tools--Operation 2. Cutting tools--Applications

Card 2/2

5(3) AUTHORS:

Romadan, I. A., Grikit, E. Ya., Shuykin, N. I. SOV/62-59-4-22/42

TITLE:

Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure (Alkilirovaniye toluola molekul-

yarnymi soyedineniyami spirtov s ftoristym borom pod

davleniyem)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,

1959, Nr 4, pp 705-709 (USSR)

1. 新疆里特·通道。1. 1860 - 1860 - 2

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper toluene was alkylated in the autoclave with n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, isoamyl, and n-hexyl alcohol in the presence of BF, at 170-180° and under

40-60 atmospheres. As a result 1,4-dialkyl- and 1,2,4-trialkyl benzenes were obtained in a 62-87 % yield of initial toluene. 1-methyl-4-alkyl benzenes amounted to 53-78 % of the total quantity of the alkyl benzenes obtained, whereas the yield in 1-methyl-2,4-dialkyl benzenes was not more than 9-17 %. The monoalkyl toluenes precipitated from the catalysates had constants similar to the data for synthetic alkyl toluenes. Upon

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alkylation of toluene with n-propyl alcohol,

Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

507/62-59-4-22,'42

1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene was obtained; melting point 177.4°, n_D^{20} 1.4915, d_A^{20} 0.8575 as compared to melting point 177°, n_D^{20} 1.4909, d_A^{20} 0.8573 (Ref 7). Upon alkylation with isograpyl alcohol, 1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene was obtained; melting point 177°, n_D^{20} 1.4911, d_A^{20} 0.8573 as compared to melting point 177.25°, n_D^{20} 1.4909, d_A^{20} 0.8573 (Ref 7). The constants of other hydrocarbons obtained are shown in table 1. The experimental data show that the yield in alkyl toluenes depends on the molar ratio of the initial reagents. At a molar ratio of toluene; alcohol = 1: 1 the yield in alkyl toluenes was about 20-25% lower than at a ratio of 1: 2 (Table 2). In addition to the mentioned monoalkyl toluenes, disubstituted alkyl toluenes were obtained, as, e.g. 1-methyl-2,4-diisopropyl-, 2,4-di-n-butyl; and 1-methyl-2,4-di-n-propyl-, 1-methyl-1,4-diisobutyl-, and 1-methyl-2,4-diisomyl benzenes

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Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

SOV/62-59-4-22/42

which were not yet described (Table 1). There are 2 tables

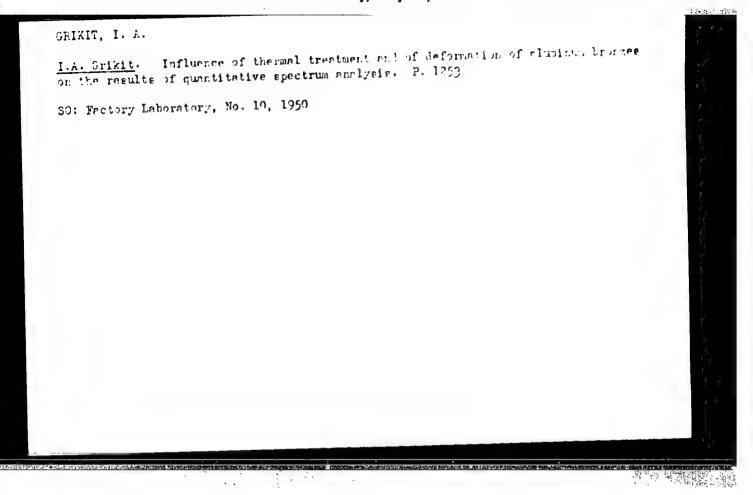
and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Latviyakiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Latviya State Uni-ASSOCIATION:

versity). Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

July 9, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3



CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

K-7

GRIKITIA.

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7967

Author : Grikit, I.A.

Inst

Title : Spectral Analysis of Heat Resistant Cast Irons for

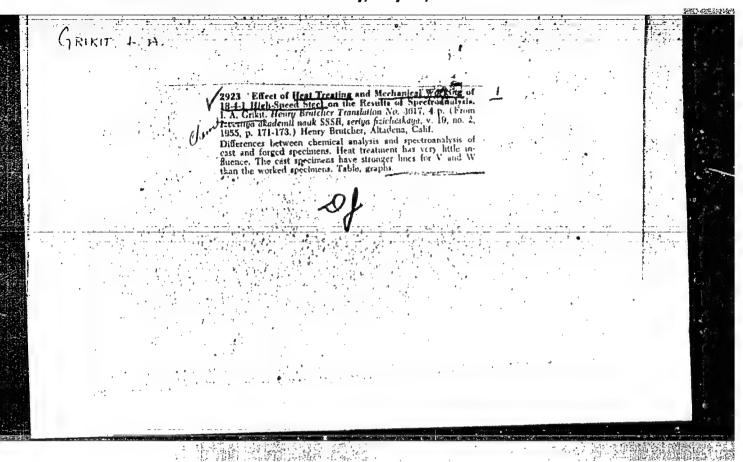
Tungsten and Titanium.

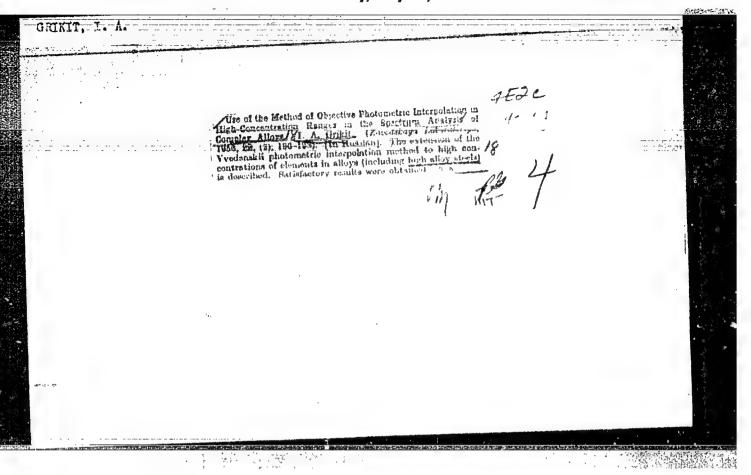
Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1954, 20, No 1, 77-78

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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Carlow Service

(21.1.6, 1 A)

AUTHOR:

Grikit, I.A.

32-11-29/60

TITLE:

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "BIT7-45Y" Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis (Vliyaniya struktury splava B/17-45Y na resul' taty spektral' nogo analisa)

PERICOICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1341-1346 (USSR)

ABSTRACT

The samples of the above mentioned alloys are characterised by the fact that they give different spectral-analytical results if they are cast or worked under different conditions. The following samples were investigated: Nr 2 cast in the ingot mold, diameter 15 mm, Nr 4 cast in earth, diameter 45 mm, Mr 5 a machine part cast in earth. These samples were produced in two series from 2 sets of casting (I,III). Sample 4 of set III was divided into three parts, part Nr 4 was left in its initial stage, part Hr 4A was hardened in water from a temperature of 1190° (after 7 hours), part Nr 4B ditto + annealing at 900° for 10 hours with following cooling down to 550° in the furnace and furtheron in air. The spectral analysis of these samples gave different results (according to the table) with respect to determination of the content of chromium, tungsten and iron. Sample Nr 4 resulted in higher values than sample Mr 2 (ingot mold cast). With respect to Mn and Sl no changes

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32-11-29/60
The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "B/17-45Y" Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis

were found to have taken place. The attempt was then made to carry out spectral analysis with a carbon electrode, another time with a copper electrode (with R=3 mm). In spite of the application of sharp discharges results differed. In the course of further experiments it was found that in a copper onthode with Re 1 mm and conditions being equal, results were in agreement with one another. Investigation of samples with carbon electrodes showed a greater intensity of lines in the case of samples cast in earth compared with such cast in ingot molds. This difference, however, disappears with an increase of the length of time in which the investigation is carried out. The application of the copper electrode with R = 1 mm accelerates this process, so that results are equalised in the course of 1 min. This may be explained by the fact that when casting in earth a larger quantity of chromium or tungsten enters the analysis interval. In order to find out whether this is not due to the effect of the oxidation of the carbon electrode, the experiment was repeated in an argon atmosphere. The results were nearly the same, with the only difference that the process was slowed down, which may be explained by the fact that the surface of the "spot under investigation" in this case becomes double as large as in the air.

Card 2/3

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "B/17-451" Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis

By metallographical investigation nearly the same results are obtained. The following conclusions were drawn: The application of a copper electrode with a small R (= 1 mm) accelerates the process of investigation, eliminates the effect exercised by the structure of highly alloyed substances on the result of spectral analysis, which is due to the fact that by an intensified forming of oxides the surface to be investigated is diminished. The application of this electrode causes a more intense and deeper destruction of the sample accompanied by the destruction of the crystal structure within the entire volume of the sample. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

作的强烈体

'AUTHOR:

Grikit, I.A.

transfer to

32-11-30/60

TITLE:

The Influence Exercised by Nitrogenization Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis, and a Method for the Elimination of the Effect Found (Vliyaniya asotisatsii na resul'taty spektral'nogo analiza i sposob ustraneniya nablyudayemogo effekta)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1347-1351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

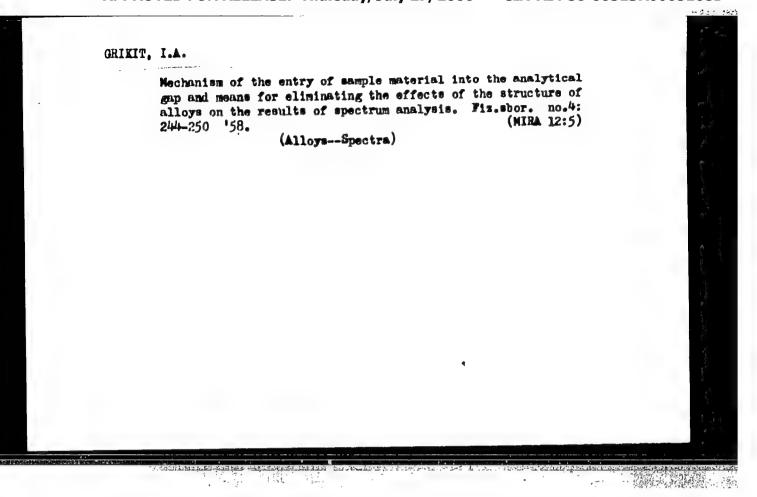
In this paper it is said that though the problem mentioned has already been dealt with, the means of removing the consequences of this influence have as yet not been discussed, and that this will form the subject of the present paper. As samples 3 bars of 60 mm diameter each made from nitrogenous types of steel "38MMA" and "40XHMA" were used in this case. They were sawed into 2 parts. One part was left in its original state, the other was forged. Three pairs of samples were produced: 1. Such as were left in their normal condition. 2. Such as were hardened and then dehardened. 3. Such as were hardened, dehardened, and nitrogenized. Furthermore, spectrophotographs of samples and standards were made (for comparison). The following devices were used: spectrograph "MCN -22", spark generator "MN -2", constant electrode, a carbon rod with an angle of 120° of a copper electrode of R=1 mm. The results were mathematically computed by the method of 3 standards and by the

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32-11-30/60 The Influence Exercised by Nitrogenization Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis, and a Method for the Elimination of the Effect Found

forming of the mean value and are shown together in a table. Comparison showed that the application of a copper electrode of R=1 mm is the most advantageous, because inaccurate results are avoided. It was proved metallographically that under the effect produced by the spark discharge full destruction of the &-phase takes place in a copper electrode. This phase has a maximum nitrogen concentration of 11.2%, which corresponds to the chemical compound FegN. Among other things, the rules governing the constancy of the nitrides of the AlN, CrN, NrN, Sin, McN, Fe2N, FeLN and the "little constant" Nin were dealt with, which run as follows: The higher the temperature of nitride formation, the more constant is this nitride and the higher the temperature of its dissociation. According to A.N. Minkevich the decrease of this constancy takes place in the following order of nitrides: aluminum, molybdenum, chromium, manganese and iron. The decrease of dissociation temperature accordingly is: For nitrides Alh at 1870°, CrN-900°, Fe,N-560°, Fe,N-650°. It may therefore be concluded that the dissociation of iron (and nickel) takes place in the first line. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 4 Slavic References.

AVAILABLE: Card 2/2 Library of Congress



·24(3)
AUTHOR:

Crikit, I. A.

SOV/48-23-9-17/57

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reason for the Selective Destruction of

Alloys by Spark Discharges

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,

Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1091-1093 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Formerly, selective destruction was explained by a better contact between the spark channel and the carbides on the crystal boundary surfaces and the intermetallides. However, as this effect occurs also in pure metals, this is not the case. For the purpose of proving the lack of a selective contact of the spark, experiments were carried out with welded plates of pure metal and metal-ceramic alloys. The experiments showed no noticeable selective contact of the spark. Only if carbides are embedded within easily meltable base material (as e.g. Al, Mg, Zn or Sn), or if the melting point of the carbides is near that of the base material, does a lower degree of destruction of the carbides occur in the former case due to the evaporation of the base material, whereas a higher degree of destruction occurs in the latter case.

Card 1/2

For the purpose of obtaining quantitative results of this

SOV/48-23-9-17/57 Investigation of the Reason for the Selective Destruction of Alloys by Spark Discharges

effect, experiments were carried out for the purpose of determining the amperages passing through the carbides and the base material. In both cases they were found to be equal.

The experimental arrangement used here is shown by figure 1. The easy meltability and the high degree of atomic mobility is regarded as the cause of the destruction of crystal grain boundaries in spark discharge. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

Role played by the material and form of the stationary electrode in suppressing structural effects. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:577-581 *60. (NIRA 13:7) (Spectrum analysis) (Electrodes)

S/185/61/006/006/020/030 D299/D304

AUTHORS: Hrikit, I.A. Makarenko, V.S., and Fal'kevych, E.S.

TITLE: Study of the influence which metallic-magnesium structure has on the results of a spectrographic determina-

tion of its iron content

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961,

827 - 833

10

TEXT: It was noted by the authors that the spectral analysis (for iron content) of cast samples of refined magnesium, yielded much higher values than chemical analysis. The present work aimed at checking this discrepancy, and developing a sufficiently accurate method of analysis. The structural influences were studied by photographing spectral samples with different structure on the same photographic plate, 4 times each sample. In selecting the operating conditions, the actual production requirements were taken into account. For this purpose, various operating regimes with different current intensities, exposure, selfinduction, capacitance and form

Card 1/3

S/185/61/006/006/020/030 D299/D304

Study of the influence which ...

of electrode, were tested. The characteristics of the regimes, most convenient in practice, are listed in a table. Various types of samples were tested, in particular deformed BAMN (VAMI) samples and plant samples. Microphotographs of the samples are shown. It was found that the structure of metallic magnesium has a considerable influence on the results of a spectral analysis of its iron content. Metallographic studies showed that thestructure of deformed samples differs considerably from that of cast samples. The structure of the former is fine-grained with a fairly uniform iron distribution, whereas the structure of the latter is coarse-grained with uneven distribution of iron, which is concentrated in the middle of the specimen and on the crystallite boundaries. It is shown that in determining the iron content, it is necessary to use only those spectral samples which correspond in structure to the analyzed specimens. The spectrographic method described, can be used both withand without taking into account the background, if the iron content is higher than 0.01 %; if it is below that figure, the background has to be taken into account. The absolute standard error in single test is 0.002 - 0.003 % (with a 0.03 - 0.05 % iron content), the Card 2/3

Study of the influence which ...

S/185/61/006/006/020/030 D299/D304

relative error is 5 - 6 %. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Mitchell, Metals technology, January 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrayins'kyy derzhavnyy proektnyy instytut kol'orovoyi metalurhiyi (Ukrainian State Design and Planning Institute of Non-ferrous Metallurgy, Zaporizhzhya)

Card 3/3

GRIKIT, I.A.

Effect of the structure of a sample and of its mass on the results of spectral analysis. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1327-1328 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Alloys—Testing) (Spectrum analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516820

L 11306-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4044157

\$/0126/64/018/002/0300/0303

AUTHOR: Grikit, I. A.

TITLE: Spark etching of metals and alloys

(B)

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 2, 1964, 300-303

TOPIC TAGS: metal atching, spark etching, refractory allow spark etching

ABSTRACT: Electrospark etching, instead of high-temperature etching in a vacuum or in an inert atmosphere, has been used successfully for identification of structural components of various metals and alloys. In spark etching, the metal specimens were exposed to spark discharges of a capacitor for 20—60 sec. The selective metal removal by the electric spark discharge was observed on a large group of alloys having various bases. In particular, very clear etchings were obtained on heat-resistant alloys. The selective nature of spark etching is not affected by the ambient media; spark etching of the same cast alloy in air, argon, oxygen, and other media with

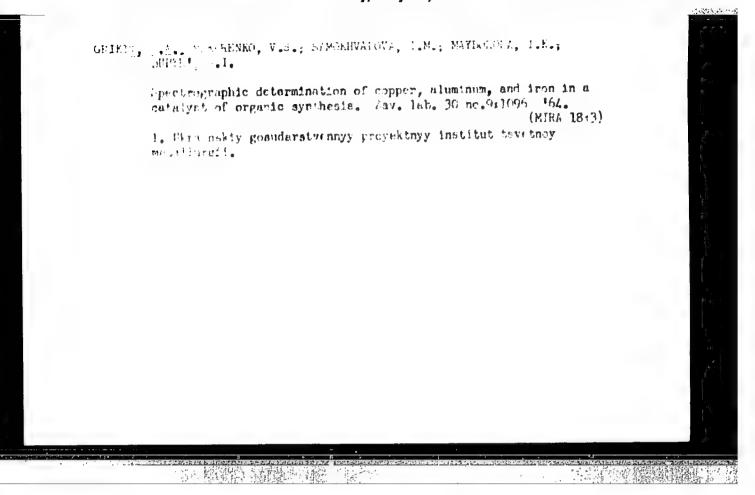
Card 1/2

L 11306-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4044157 various oxidizing properties produced equally satisfactory results. The selectivity of spark etching in metals is somewhat lower than in alloys, aspecially in heterogeneous alloys. Orig. art. hast 7 figures. ASSOCIATION: Institut "Ukrgiprotsvetmet" (Ukrgiprotsvetmet Institute) SUBMITTED: 27Nov63 ATD PRESS: 3103 ENCLt 00 SUB CODE: HM, IE NO REF SOVE 007 OTHER 000 Card 2/2

VOVK, V.N.; GRIKIT, I.A.

Analysis of bronzes with the FES-1 device. T.v. lab. 30 no.6t (NIRA 17:8)

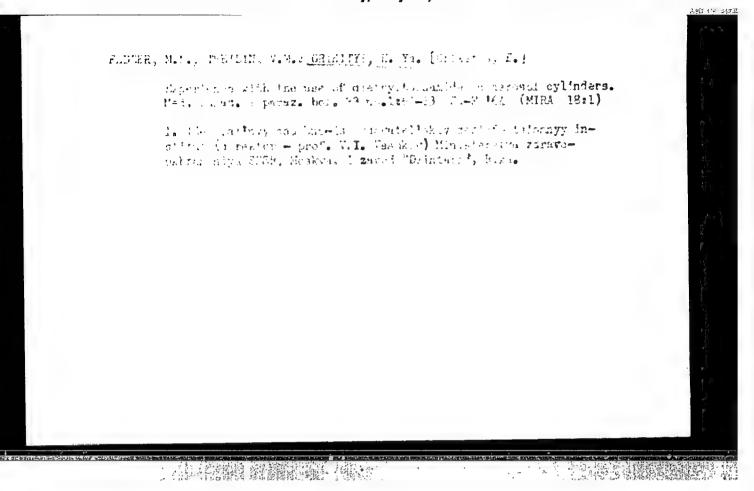
1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsretnoy metallurgit.

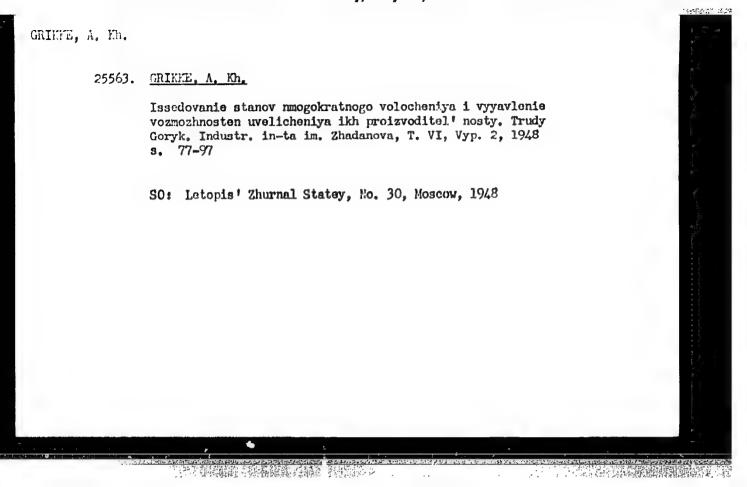


GRIKIT, I.A.

Spark etching of metals and alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.2:300-303 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii.





122-4-6/29

AUTHOR: Grikke, A.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Lecturer and Semenov, K.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Issledovanie gorizontalno-kovocynykh mashin metodom ostsillografirovaniya s primeneniem "Moshchnykh" datchikov)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957, No.4, pp. 36 - 39 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: High-power strain gauges of 10 2 resistance requiring no amplifiers were used to measure the upsetting and clamping loads. The eight-channel electro-magnetic oscillograph MT 0-2 loads. The eight-channel electro-magnetic oscillograph MT 0-2 was used for recording. The strain gauges were bonded on to the upsetting punches to measure the magnitude of their elastic deformation. Measuring capsules were inserted into special holes in the fixed dies, high-power gauges were attached to the holes in the fixed dies, high-power gauges were attached to the capsules. The displacement of the upsetting ram and cross salides, the instant of die closure and the crank angle were slides, the instant of die closure and the first two by also recorded together with timing marks. The first two by means of electrical string type displacement recorders and the means of electrical string type displacement recorders and the dies. The princ-die closure by means of contacts fixed to the dies. The princ-die closure by means of contacts fixed to the dies. The princ-die closure by means of contacts fixed to the dies. The princ-die closure paper of Semenov, K.V. and Spirov, V.V. "Zav.lab."

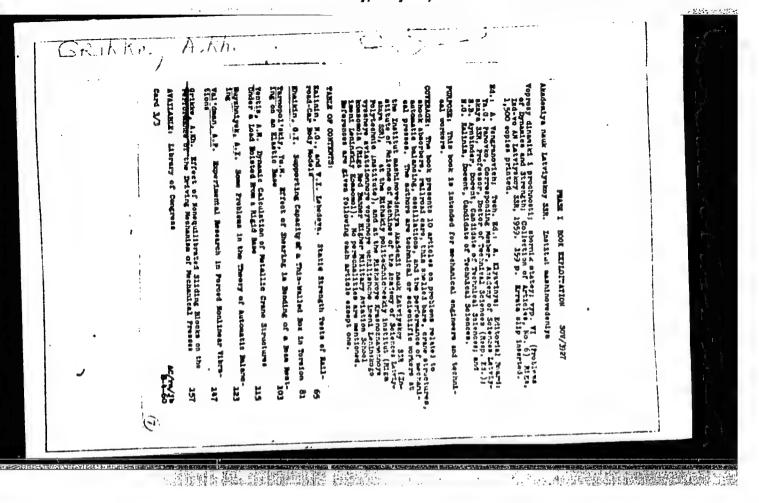
Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Cont.)

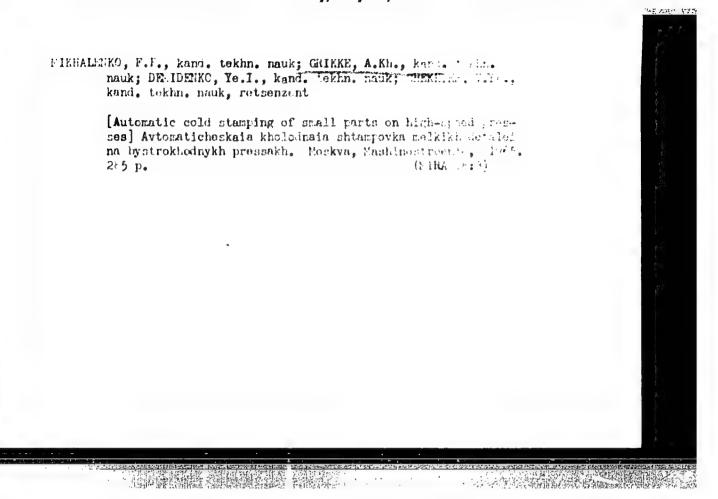
No.3, 1953. Gauges are made of constantan wire of 0.05 mm dia. Expressions are given for the gauge sensitivity from which the expressions are given for the gauge sensitivity from which the voltage and current are derived. The wire length depends on the heat which can be dissipated. Gauges attached with bakelite adhesive can sustain 0.125 %/or wire length. Annealed wire is adhesive can sustain 0.125 %/or wire length. Annealed wire is adhesive and the adhesive is 12 or 14. Bonding instructions are used and the adhesive of 10 mm/ma yields a total sensitivity and the gauge sensitivity of 10 mm/ma yields a total sensitivity of about 300 kg/mm record displacement. The bonding positions for the punch and capsule gauges are shown. Each capsule for the punch and capsule gauges are shown. Each capsule measures up to 500 tons. The electrical circuit of the measuremens ing installation is given. Two horizontal forging machines ing installation is given. Two horizontal forging machines ing installation modern are reported. The calibration run is five-inch forging machine are reported. The calibration run is discussed and sample records shown. The practical task of the experiments was the measurement of the actual load in upsetting a gear cluster blank. The table summarises maximum loads

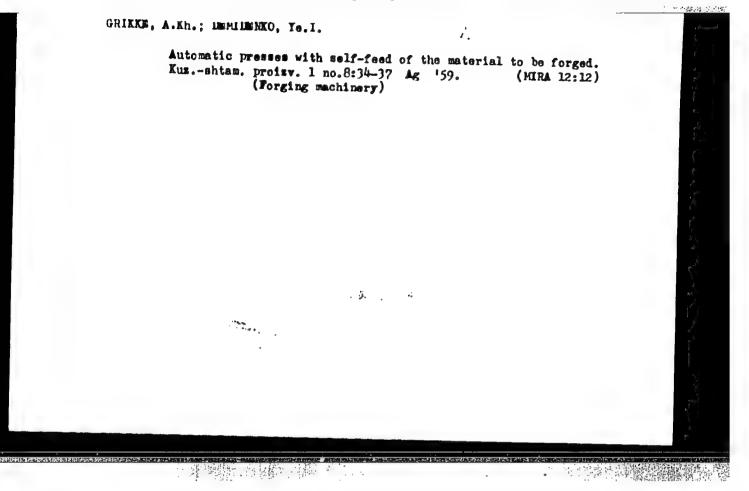
Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Cont.) 122-4-6/29 temperatures during forging are also given. A third test was conducted without excessive drop of temperature and yielded the maximum loads during the second and third upsetting strokes amounting to about half those predicted. The differences between the tests show the large effect of the setting-up procedure of the dies.

ASSOCIATION: The Gorki Institute of Technology (Gor'kovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova)

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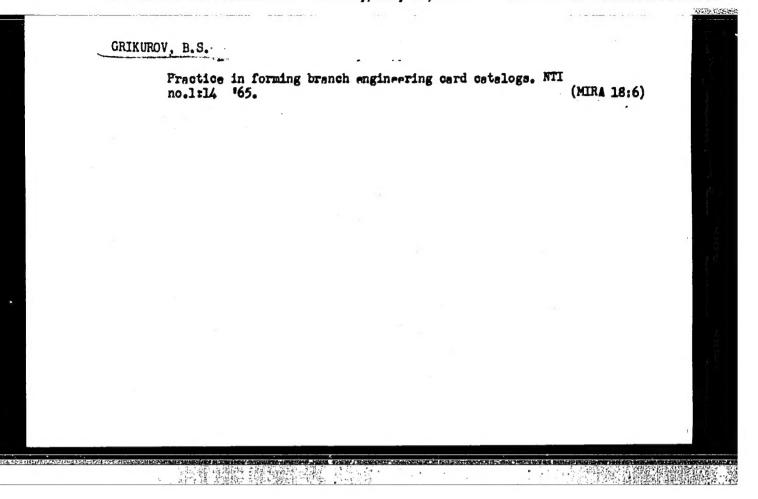
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

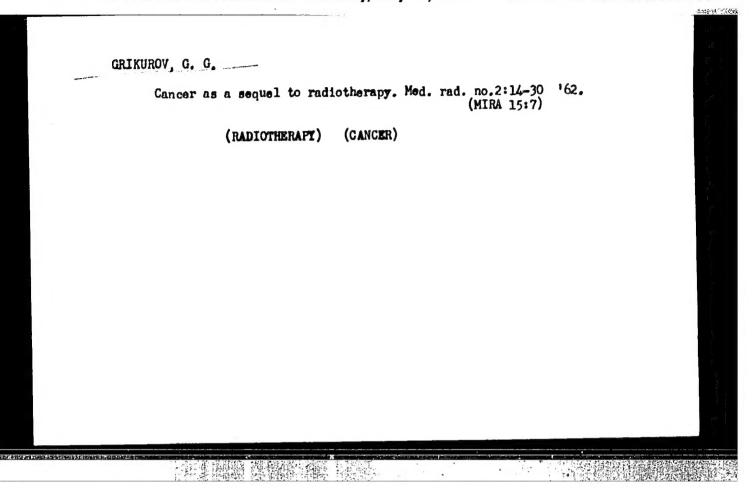
CIA-RDP86-00513R00051682

GRIKO, S.P.

Effectiveness of antibacterial treatment in complicated course of primary forms of tuberculosis in children. Stor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:134-141 * 63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakulitetskoy terapii (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.M. Yeliseyeva) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennego meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov).





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AUTHORS: Berezhiani, V.M., Grikurov, G.N.

TITLE: Investigation of the magnetic properties of low-Carbon steels of the

types Fe-Mn, Fe-Mn-Cr, and Fe-Mn-Cr-N.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut Metallurgii. Trudy, v.11.

1961, 199-202.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation intended to develop new types of inexpensive nonmagnetic steels through the employment of the austenitic structure of high-Mn iron alloys. More specifically, the new Ni-free stainless steels to be developed are selected in the iron corner of the Fe-Mn-Cr-C diagrams in which for C=1% good machinability properties prevail. Inasmuch as in such alloys there are both magnetic (α and δ ferrite) and nonmagnetic (γ solid solution, σ phase, et al.) components, a magnetic investigation can reveal the presence in such steels of magnetic components and thereby help in the establishment of a desired phase composition in a steel. The investigation comprised magnetic-balance measurements on specimens δ mm thick, 16-mm diam. The specimens were tested in two states: (1) In the cast state, (2) in a quenched state after a 5-hr homogenization at t=1,150°C and subsequent quench in water. The results are tabulated and graphed.

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